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IN "*Etudes sur les Questions Ouvrières*," M. Charles de Quéker has given an admirably succinct statement of the legislation of the principal nations of the world on the subject of labor, in other words a résumé of existing state intervention. Each branch of the subject is treated in a separate chapter, thus—accidents, labor contract, sanitary conditions, female and child labor, the working day, etc. Each chapter closes with a detailed examination of the relation and adaptability of this legislation to Belgium. The apparent care and comprehensiveness of this presentation makes it a valuable contribution to the literature on this subject. A long bibliography of the 232 works consulted completes the work.

"*Mon Utopie*," by Charles Secrétan, contains a miscellaneous collection of "Social and Moral Studies," among which short articles in favor of the nationalization of land, female suffrage, religion and family rights figure prominently. The style is often very felicitous and the arguments occasionally novel, but the book hardly contains anything new. It would be hard to write a more readable book, however, on such a variety of subjects, and it will doubtless contribute to the propagation, if not to the deepening, of science. The writer is genial and scientific, a combination not universal.

H. H. P.

University of Wisconsin.

Geschichte des Socialismus und neuern Kommunismus. Von DR. OTTO WARSCHAUER, Professor der Staatswissenschaften an der Technischen Hochschule zu Darmstadt. Erste Abtheilung: Saint Simon und der Saint-Simonismus. Pp. x, 106. Leipzig; Gustav Fock, 1892.

This monograph is the first of a series on socialism and communism. The purpose of the series, the author tells us, is to give, as briefly as a clear presentation of the subject will permit, an explanation of the purposes, theories, and system of the socialists and modern communists. The work will not treat of writers now living, and will, moreover, consider only those who have exerted a decided influence on the development of socialism and communism, who have advocated revolutionary social theories, and may be regarded as intellectual founders of a systematic agitation. And the lives and literary activity of even these will be considered only in so far as they have to do with the subject in hand. The author expects to finish his history in ten or twelve parts.

The topics treated in the first part are Saint Simon, his system, and his two most prominent disciples, Bazard and Enfantin. An account of the life, work, and system, of Saint Simon is given first, and followed by a few pages of criticism. The ground of criticism is the

familiar one of the impracticability of Saint Simon's proposals : his suggestions for agrarian reform would do more harm than good ; his proposed elevation of the working classes to political influence would simply result in a transfer of power from the nobility and clergy to the industrial class, which would in time become as tyrannical and conservative of abuses as the other classes were. The author approves of some of Saint Simon's suggestions for reform in internal administration.

As to the life of the great socialist, Dr. Warschauer describes it as rich in plans and poor in results ; he was a noble by birth, a democrat by conviction, a cosmopolite by education, a spendthrift by inclination, and a beggar by force of circumstances.

The second half of the essay is devoted to Bazard and Enfantin. The familiar details of their lives and work are reviewed and criticised along the usual lines. The author regards Bazard as the intellectual founder of scientific socialism ; as the precursor of Louis Blanc in his opposition to free competition, of Lassalle in his views on inheritance, and of Marx and Rodbertus in his desire to substitute property in profits and income for that in land and capital. In the author's opinion Bazard wrote more clearly than his master, but his ideas are just as impracticable.

Enfantin closed his career "a pietistical fool," who made religion a farce, and exposed the doctrine of Saint Simon to the scorn of mankind. "This was the end of a movement which was introduced to abolish the political privileges of nobility and clergy, to transfer to the most prominent representatives of industry and science the management of the affairs of State, to realize the command to love one's neighbor, and to restore Christianity to its original glorious purity."

The author's treatment is clear and as full as his self-imposed limitations permit. His critique is temperate and just, and although the series can hardly be expected to contain anything new, it will be a useful compendium to students of socialism. D. K.

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Dictionary of Political Economy. Edited by R. H. INGLIS PALGRAVE. First part, "Abatement" to "Bede;" second part, "Beeke" to "Chamberlayne;" third part, "Chamberlen" to "Conciliation;" fourth part, to "Debts." Pp. 512. London : Macmillan & Co., 1891-'92.

Four parts of the "Dictionary of Political Economy" have been issued, extending as far as "Debts." Each part contains 128 pages, and as there are to be twelve or fourteen parts in all, the